Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1835. [No. 2,491.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 18th day of November 1834, made in Cause of MEERZA ALLY MAHOMED SOOSTRY, and BEBEE MARIAM BEGUM Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of MEERZA ABBAS BIN AGA MAHOMED ALLEY KHAN SHOOSTRY, deceased, against AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, Executor of MAHOMED ALLY KHAN SHOOSTRY and HAJEE MAHOMED SALLEY KHAN and of AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, executors as aforesaid, against BEBEE MARIAM BEGUM, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of Mahomed Ally Khan, the Testator in the pleadings mentioned (who died on or about the 6th day of May 1820), are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies, before WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers in the old Secretariate premises, at Bombay aforesaid on or before the 1st day of August next, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

C. A. WEST,
Complainant's Solicitor.

از سوپریم کورت اعلای مقیم حکم شده است بتاریخ ۱۸ نومبر ۱۸۳۴ در بابت مقدمهای مرقومه زیل میرزا علی محمد شوشتری و بی بی مریم بیغم کہ وصیر ملک و املاک مرحوم میرزا عباس بن آقا محمد علی خان شوشتری و مخالفش آقا محمد شوشتری وکیل مرحوم محمد علی خان شوشتری و حاجی محمد صالح خان شوشتری آقا محمد شوشتری وکیل مرحوم محمد علی خان شوشتری و مخالف بی بی مریم بیغم مزبور محمد علی خان شوشتری وصیت نامہ مرقوم نمود ۰ بتاریخ ۶ ماہ می ۱۸۲۰ یا پیش پس آن تاریخ فوت شد

کسیکہ دعوای قرضی یا وثر تحقیق داشتہ باشد در مکان ویلیم فینوک صاحب کہ مختار این کورت در قدیم خانہ سکرتاری منیی رفتہ دعوای خود ثابت بکند و تا بتاریخ اما ۰ آگشت آینده ۰ واگر غفلت نماید و دعواش باطل گردد

جارلس آکشتن ویست
وکیل دعوادار

FOR SALE, at Messrs. LECKIE and Co's. Godowns, Claret in 6 dozen Cases, from Messrs. C. P. FLETCHER, and Co.

St. Pierre, Rs. 20 per dozen.
La Rose, Rs. 22 per ditto.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects, of THOMAS SUTTON, late a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillery of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 27th day of May, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects, of ROBERT MANSFIELD, late a Major in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire as the Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 27th day of May 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Sale of the House, No. 89, Bora Bazar Street, with range of shops adjoining fronting the Bazar Gate Street, and belonging to the Estate of HORMASJEE DHUNJEE Patell, (a Partner of the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD AND Co.,) an Insolvent, and which was to have taken place on Saturday last, the 30th ultimo, at 5 P. M. as per former Advertisements, was then and there unavoidable postponed, and that under the authority of ALEXANDER FERRIER, Esq., the common Assignee, and JAGGONNAUTH SUNKERSETT, Esq., the Mortgagee, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for peremptory sale, at 4, 30 P. M. this day, Wednesday, the 3d of June, instant, on the Premises, the whole of the abovementioned property, upon the terms and conditions, as under, viz.

1st. The whole property to be put up in one Lot, and knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall sign an acknowledgment of his purchase.

2d. (Fifteen) 15 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down forthwith by the purchaser as deposit, and the remainder on or before the 30th of June, 1835, at the office of Mr. MORRIS, the Solicitor of the Mortgagee, failing which, the property shall be resold and the deposit forfeited.

3d. The Conveyances to be prepared by, and at the expense of the purchaser, and be ready for Signature by the Common Assignee, and Mortgagee, on or before the abovenamed 30th of June, 1835.

4th. If any dispute arise between one or more bidders, when the Lot is knocked down, the same shall be put up again, in order to adjust the said dispute.

N. B. Intending purchasers may inspect the Title Deeds and Documents connected with the property, upon application at the office of Mr. MORRIS, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, in Church lane, Fort.

Nesbit Lane, 3d June, 1835.

ખબર.ફ્રીઆંથી.આપીટ્રિયને*

શ્રી.ફોટગ્રો.વોહરા.ખબરનાં.ગ્રોહ્લા.ગ્રોનું.નંમબર.૮૯ વાલું.ઘર.તથા.માલ.કિ.તરણ.કુકાનની.જેહનુ.માગવાઇ.બબરનાં.દરવાજાનાં.ગ્રોહિલાગ્રોછે.તે.શ્રીલીમરશ.ઠાંગશ.કરાપ્ડ.તથા.કંમપનીની.પેહડીનો.કિ.પંનતીમાલો.હોરમજી.ધુનજી.પટેલ.નાદાર.દેવાદારછે.તેહની.શ્રીલબતગ્રોનીછે.જે.માગલી.જાહેર.બબરેગ્રો.ઝીમા.શનીશરવારે.તારીખ.૩૦.શ્રી.ઝીમા.મહીનાનીદિને.દીને.બાછલા.પેહોરનાં.કલાક.૫.નાં.જાહેર.લીલાઉં.કરીદેવવા.થારૂં.મુકરર.કીધું.હ્યું.તે.વેચાન.ગ્રોકુપ્.કીધુછે.તેજ.શ્રીલબત.ફ્રિકબંનડ.ફ્રેરીમર.ક્વાર્ટર.તે.કાંગ્રન.આશાલજીનો.તથા.જગ્નાથજી.શંકરશેઠ.ક્વાર્ટર.તે.ગીરવીદાર.ફિરોની.થાનથી.શ્રીલીમરશ.પુરીથ.બહ્મંનજી.તથા.કંમપની.આબદીને.બુધવારે.તારીખ.૩ જી.જુન.ગાલના.મહીનાનીદિને.દીને.બરાબર.પાછલાપેારનાં.૪૫ વાગતે.જંહા.શ્રીલબતછે.તાબ.ઉપર.કહેલી બધી.શ્રીલબત.ફ્રિદલ.કહેલી.શરત.તથા.બોલી.પરમાણે.જાહેર.લીલાઉં.કરીને.વેચશે.તેહની.વીગત*

પેકેલું.કિલ્ક.બધી.શ્રીલબત.ફ્રિદેહ્રે કિ.બરોબર.કરી.વેચેગ્રાગ્રો.આવશે.ને.જે.વસુ.શ્રીમત.યહ્ડશે.તેહની.ઉપર.ઠરશે.ને.તે.ખરીદદારે.તે.ખરીદીનાં.કિરાર.નાગ્રા.ઉપર.શહી.કરી.આપવી*

બીજું*—કિ.જે.નેટલે.રુપીઆ.વેચીને.તેહનાં.દર.સેંકડે.૮૦ા. ૧૫ પરમાણે.ખરીદારે.રુપીઆ.તેજ.બબત.મનાગ્રત.મુકવા.તથા.બાકીનાં.નાણા.તારીખ.૩૦ મી.જુન.૧૮૩૫ ને.દીને.સબવા.તેહની અગાઉ.ગીરવીદારનો.મારાનો.વકીલ.શ્રીલતર.મારીશને.નાહ્યા.તેરવા.ફેરું.બદગ્રાગ્રો યુકસેતો.તે.શ્રીલબત.પુરીથી.વેચેગ્રાગ્રો.આવશે.તથા.મનાગ્રત.રુપીઆ.ગુનેગારીનાં.બાજે*

તરીજું*—કિ.જે.તે.શ્રીલબતનાં.બત ખરીદદારે.પોતાનાં.બરચથી.બરાવવા.તથા કાંગ્રન.આશાલની.તથા.ગીરવીદાર.ઉપર.કહેલી.તારીખ.૩૦ મી.જુન.૧૮૩૫ ને દીને.સબવા.તેહની.અગાઉ.થારૂંગ્રો.કરી.આપવાને.તઈગ્રારછે*

ચોથું*—કિ.જે.બથવા.તેથી.વધારે.ધણીગ્રોગ્રો.યહ્ડા.યહ્ડી.કરવાગ્રો નાગ્રા.ઉપર.લબાની.વબત.કાંઈ.વાંધો.પડશેતો.તે.વાજો.પતાવવા.થારૂં.પુરીથી. વેચેગ્રાગ્રો.આવશે*

તાજે.કલંમ*—ઈ.શ્રીલબત.ખરીદ.કરવા.માહ્યો.ઈ.કિ.તે.ધણીને.જો.ઈ.વીશનાં.બાનપત્રો.તથા.કાગલીગ્રાગ્રો.જોવા જોઈતો.શ્રીયતર.મારીશ.તે.ગીરવીદાર નાં.ધારાનાં.વકીલની.થાવીશ.ગ્રોટગ્રો.દેવલના.ગ્રોહ્લાગ્રોછે.તાહ્યો.પુછેમાથી.દેણાકરશે*

નેસબીટ.લેન.તા૦ ૩ જી.જુન. ૧૮૩૫

NOTICE.

ON Saturday next, the 6th of June, at 2 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co, will sell, by order of the Common Assignee, at the dwelling House of HORMASJEE DHUNJEE, Patell, *at Mahim*, (a Partner in the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.,) an Insolvent, a variety of Household Furniture and Property, belonging to the Estate of the said Hormasjee Dhunjee Patell, as also a Warehouse and Stable, situate at the same place; the sale of the latter will take place at 4, 30 P. M. precisely.

For terms and Particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND Co.

ખબર*

આવતી શનીશરવારે.તારીખ.૬ ઠી.જુનને.દીને.બપોરપછી.કલાક.૩ નાં.કાંગ્રન.આશાલજીનાં.હોરમજી ધુનજી.પટેલ.જે.ઠાંગશ.કરાપ્ડની.કંમપની નો.કિ.પંનતીમાલો.નાદાર.દેવાદારછે.તે હનાં.શ્રી.માલ્જિવાલા.રેહ્યાનાં.ઘરનો.કિ હોરમજી.ધુનજી.પટેલનાં.ઇસ્ટટગ્રોનો.નકશે.તરેહનો.ઘરશણગારનો.શામાન.તથા મીલબત.વેચશે.તથા.તે.શાથે.કિ.વખાર તથા.તબેલો.તેજ.ઠેકાણેછે.તે.વેચશે.તેહ નો.લીલાઉંનું.વેચાન.જરુર.પાછલાપેારનાં ૪ા. વાગતે.થાશે*

કિનીબેલી.તથા.ગ્રોકશ.ખીના.ગ્રોથી અશરા.ફ્રીથ.બહ્મંનજી.તથા.કંમપનીને.મલે આથી.જે.ગ્રોગાનો.આવશે*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Duncan Rope Walk, is for the present postponed until a future period, the date of which will be made known by public Advertizement; meanwhile, to-morrow, Thursday, the 4th of June at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public Auction at the Duncan Rope Walk Bungalow, all the Household Furniture, Property, and effects therein lying, belonging to HORMASJEE DHUNJEE, Patell, (a partner in the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.,) an Insolvent—consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Lamps, Lustres, Cooking Utensils, Carriages and Horses, Rope Machinery, &c. &c. &c.

At 5 P.M. precisely they will put up for sale to the highest bidder, a Stable and Ground situate in Duncan Road.

For Terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 30th May, 1835.

ખબર.ફ્રીઆંથી.આપીટ્રિયને*

ડનકંન.રોપ.વાક.ફ્રિટલેજે.ડનકંન.રોડ.ઉપરની.કરદારીનુ.વેચાણ.થાલગ્રો કેટલુંકિ.ગ્રુધ્ધો.માડી.વાલીકછે.તેહનાં.પુરી.વેગ્રાણાનો.દાહડો.ઉધાડી.જાહેર.બબરગ્રો.પુરી.બજાવેગ્રાગ્રો.આવશે.તેટલાગ્રો આવતી.કાલ.દીને.તરેરાપતીવારે.તારીખ.૪ થી.જુનને.દીને.બપોરનાં.શ્રીલીમરશ.પુરીથ.બહ્મંનજી.તથા.કંમપની.ડનકંન.રોડની.કરદારીનાં.બંગલાગ્રો.જે.છે.તે.થાબલો.ઘરશણગારનો.શામાન.શ્રીલબત.તથા.બથાબાબ.જે.હોરમજી.ધુનજી.પટેલ.જે.થામશ.કરાપ્ડ.તથા.કંમપનીની.પેહડીનો.કિ.પંતીમાલો.નાદાર.દેવાદારછે.તેહનોછે.તે.જાહેર.લીલાઉં.કરીને વેચશે* તેહનો.ટેબલે* ક્રુરશીગ્રો*કોચો* ફ્રોગ્રો*જુમબરો* રોધવાનો.વારણો* ગાડીગ્રો.તથા.ઘોડાગ્રો*દોરડાં.વેનવાનાં શાયાગ્રો.તથા.કિ.વગારે.બીજુંબી*

તથા.પાછલેપેારનાં.કલાક.૫ નાં. જરુર.તેહનો.ડનકંન.રોડ.ઉપરનો.કિ.ન બેલ.તથા.જગ્રીન.વધારે.મીમત.આપનારને.વેચશે*

વેગ્રાણાની.બેલી.તથા.બીજી.ગોદરાની બીનાથી.વાકેફ.થાવુ.હોઇતો.શ્રીલીમરશ.પુરીથ.બહ્મંનજી.તથા.કંમપનીને.મલી.જલે*

નેસબીટ.લેન.તા૦ ૩ જી.જુન. ૧૮૩૫

A CARD.

THE Raffle for the Bungalow, on Malabar Hill, occupied by D. B. SMITH Esq., will take place at Noon, on Friday, the 5th Instant, at the Rooms of the undersigned, provided the whole of the subscriptions are paid in, of which only eight, are at present unpaid.

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A Neat service of London made Plate recently received consisting of,

18 Best polish'd fiddled handle silver Table Spoons.

18 Do. do. Table Forks,
12 Do. do. Dessert Spoons,
12 Do. do. " Forks,
1 Do. do. Soup Ladle,
18 Do. do. Tea Spoons,
4 Do. do. Salt Ladles (Gilt),
2 Do. do. Mustard Spoons,
12 Do. do. Egg Spoons.

Total Weight..157 ... 30.

Price Rupees 800.

Apply to Messrs. FAITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

NOTICE.—The half yearly General Meeting of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 6th Instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Club House, 3d June, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'SSONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 8th Instant at their Rooms, the effects of the late Lieut. PETERS of the Indian Navy, Consisting of a few articles of Plate, Glass and Queens ware,—A Sextant by Throughton, spy Glasses, Books, and Charts,—some articles of Furniture, Wine, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

And at 12 o'clock, will be put up a Saddle Horse, a Palanquin, &c.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

NOTICE.—BECK and Co. having just entered their new premises in Apollo Street, and being consequently in much confusion, they are under the imperative necessity of again postponing their weekly public sale till Tuesday, 9th instant, when they will have the pleasure to submit for Auction, at their new Rooms, a large and varied collection of Goods, which will appear detailed in a future Advertisement.

Apollo Street, 3rd June, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL be published on the 15th June, THE MEERUTT UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. 1.

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Life of Erostratus.
The M. P. "She's gone e'er she knew that life would cloy"
Remarks on Curnin's retiring fund.
India, a poem by a young civilian (Review.)
Meerutt as a sporting station.
The Devil Dutchman (song.)
Dancing—(Essay.)
Black Boy Alley—or a peep at Harlequin Billy Bear and Badger-pit.
My Rifle True, (song.)
Campaigns in Asia, in the years 1824-25-26.
My Valantine.
Military Transmissions.

This periodical will be published as nearly as possible once a month, and will contain one hundred pages of original matter, under the management of the late Conductors of the *Meerutt observer.*

Subscriptions *in advance,* including Postage, to Bombay :

For three numbers, Twelve rupees.
For six numbers, Twenty two Rupees.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the *Gazette,* and Subscribers names, forwarded to the CONDUCTORS at MEERUTT.

TRAVANCORE PEPPER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DEWAN of His Highness the RAJAH of Travancore, will receive tenders to the extent of 6000 Candies of Pepper, or any portion thereof, the produce of the present season.

The tenders are to specify the price per Candy of 500 English pounds. one-third of which must be paid, or Company's Paper, regularly transferred in the name of the Dewan, deposited on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited to the Travancore Government if the Pepper be not paid for and cleared away before the 28th day of February next.

The whole cost of the Pepper is to be paid at the Commercial Treasury at Allepey in Chacroms at 28½ per Rupee ; in Madras Rupees, or in Government Bills on the Resident at Travancore.

The Pepper will be delivered at the price agreed upon, packed in Mat Robins alongside any vessel in the roads of Aleppey, free of any charge whatever, but is to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time it is removed from the Government Godowns, when receipts must be granted by the Purchaser, or his Agents.

The Pepper is of good Merchantable quality, and samples may be seen and any required information obtained by application to J. CALDECOTT, Esq., the Government Agent, at Aleppey.

(Signed) SOOBROW, *Dewan.*

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 2d May, 1835.

તરાવેનકોરના• મરી*

ખબર•હીમાંથી• આપીદ્યિને*

કેણલે• આલંમ• તરાવેનકોરનાં• રાજાનો દેવાન• મોલે• ૬૦૦૦ ખાંડી• અથવા• તેમાં• ભારી• વેચાતાં લેવા• રાજા તરફથી• પરપોજલો• આપસે• તે• લેશે• તે• મરી• હાલની• મોશામની• પેદાસનાં *

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(શહી.) સુબરૂ*

દેવાન*

હુજુર• કચેરી• તરીવાનદ્રમ• તા૦ ૨ જી• મેકિ• ૧૮૩૫

CHAMPAGNE,—A small batch of superior quality, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Quarts 45 Rupees, Pints 25 Rupees per Dozen.

TERMS—CASH,

Ash Lane, 3rd June, 1835.

SPORTING MAGAZINE. AND EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

JUST arrived—The Bengal Sporting Magazine, from February, to December 1834, at the reduced rate of 2½ Rs each.

Also—The East India United Service Journal, from November 1834, to March 1835, at 3 Rs. per copy.

Applications to be addressed *Post Paid,* to Mr. MALVERY, Proprietor of the Circulating Library, in Church lane,—Agent for the above Periodicals. Orders to be accompanied with Remittances, or references for payment, and directions regarding delivery or transmission of the Magzines.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

CURACOA, &c.

A SMALL batch of superior Dutch Curacoa, in Pints, and old overproof Hollands in Quarts, for Sale at the Godowns of MCGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.—Curacoa 30 Rs. and Hollands 18 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold or let the Bungalows situated at Breach Candy, formerly occupied by V. C. KEMBALL, Esquire, and latterly by Captain WADDINGTON, of the Engineers. Immediate possession will be given, particulars may be known at EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

TO BE LET.—The well known commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence, in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

TO BE LET.

AN Airy Commodious Bungalow, called Devon Cottage, lately whitewashed, situated at Breach Candy road.—Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE MOODY, at his house, in Moody Street, within the Fort.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *3rd June,* 1835.

For Freight to such Port as may Offer.

THE Brig REGIA, Burthen 150 Tons, H. Kemp, master,—for particulars, apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

For Freight to London.

THE Barque KENT, 328 Tons Register, Captain J. B. COUBRO, will have quick despatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835

For Calcutta Direct.

THE GLENELG, Captain ROBERT LUNGLEY, will sail on the 15th Instant.

For Freight, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

For London direct.

WILL HAVE IMMEDIATE DESPATCH

THE Barque ARAB, 400 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H.C. S.

COMMANDER.

Has superior accommodations for a small Party of Passengers,—for Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

For Freight or passage to Calcutta.

THE new Ship HAMOODY, A. W. MARSHALL, Commander, burthen 970 Tons, to sail on the 15th inst., apply to the owner, HAJEE JEKEYRIAH NOOR MAHOMED at Chinch Bunder or to the Commander at EDULJEE FRAMJEE'S, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Cornet R. C LeGeyt, Light Cavy. from Poonah.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, Qr. Mr. Marine Battn. from Mahablishwur.
Major Morison, M. Cavy. from Cannanore.
Lieut. E. Scott, 4th Lt. Drs. from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. and Qr. Mr. H. Jacob, 19th Regt. to Poonah.
Lieut. D. Carstairs, 6th Regt, N. I. to England.
Ensign W. Orrock, 16th Regt. N. I. to Ditto.
Major P. D. Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Captain J. W. Watson, Horse Artillery to Ditto.
Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Artillery to Nugger.
Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I. to Bhewndy.
Major Robertson, 8th Regt. N. I. to the Deccan.
Lieut. Todd, H. M. 40th Regt. to England.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 30th. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut. H. Warry, in command, from Socotra, the 5th Inst.

Passengers,—5 European Artillery men, and 14 Natives.

Do. Ship Urania, N. Ainley, Master from Chepstow 6th Jany.

31st. French Brig Louisa, A. Danet, Master from Bourbon, 19th Feby.

Do. Ship Good Success, Wm. Durant, Master, from China 2d April and Angeir 25th April.

June 2d. Ship John Taylor, John Crawford Master, from Liverpool left 18th Jany.

Passenger,—Mrs. Crawford.

Do. Ship Mary Bibby from Liverpool 1st March, T. Neal, Master.

DEPARTURES.

May 31st. Brig May, Alexander Peel, Master, to Bengal.

Do. Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, A. Small, Master, to Glasgow.

Passengers,—Lieut. and Mrs. Carstairs, and 2 Children, Mr. Orrok, Miss and C. Thomson.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—John Marsh, Resourse, and Kent.
Do, Liverpool,—Otterspool, Mona Caledonia, and Ranger.
Do. Bengal,—Asia Golconda, and Good Success.
Do, China.—Caledonia, Helen, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, and Edinburgh.
Do, Penang,—Nassery,
Do, Siam,—Futtayalbary,
Do, Clyde—Ospray.
Do, Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy, and Futtayalbary,
Do, Malabar,—Brig Navarino.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's, Ship Hastings Receiving, and Guard Vessel.
Do, Do, Floating Chapel—Aurora,
Do, Do, Hugh Lindsay,
Do, Do, Brig Thetis,
Do, Do. Surveying Tender Royal Tiger,
Do. Do. Schooner Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—John Marsh, Otterspool, Caledonia, Mona, William Ritchie, Kent, Ospray, Scaleby Castle, Edinburgh, Resource, William Turner, Ranger, Aliquis, Urania, Barque Crown and Regia Brig.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Helen, Cornwallis, Caledonia, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Futtayalbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, George Crottenden, Golconda, Hydroose, Samdany, Hamoody, Pestonjee Bomonjee—Arab, Good Success, Barque Sir Hue Campton Launch Shaw Byramjore, Dadloy, Brig Robert Spankie, Prim, and Runsord pursad.

Portuguese,—Asia.
French,—Louise.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtel Kurrim and Liverpool.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The largest portion of your readers are tired of the question, as to the right of Widows of colour being admitted to the benefits of the military fund, but, when their advocates presume to taunt the Members with the ill-advised and uncourteous "threat" of the Court of Directors, it were well to draw attention to this mode of argument, and to inquire whether they have any claims, and whether this is a likely way to advance them.

The fund was originally a charitable Institution, established by the army as a provision for their country women, and on the Court's seeing that it would save them from repeated, and heavy calls, they, without the sanction of the Subscribers, forced themselves into the Body, and arrogated to themselves the right of interfering with its rules. Now they wish to entail upon this fund, a heavy drain, but never do they offer to add their mite to meet the demand—and while the ill-mannered "threat" is held out, they, and the advocates for extension, seem to forget, how likely the majority of the Army are to withdraw altogether from a fund where their feelings are so outraged.

The question however, is this. By what right do these reformers presume to deny a body of Gentlemen the power of establishing a charitable Institution, governed by rules of their own ? With equal propriety may they exclaim at exclusion from many other societies.

If it is an officer who writes, let me recom[illegible]

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him to withdraw from the fund if it does not please him—but if he came into the service, since the time when all were by the Court compelled to subscribe—he must even pay the penalty for introducing those for whom the fund will not provide.

One word more—Before the Court of Directors elected themselves Members of this fund, it was a flourishing, charitable Institution. Since then, this principle has been lost sight of, but, if "the threat" is carried into execution—it can only return to its original most respectable footing.

I remain sir, your most obdt. servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, 1st June, 1835.

LETTER VII.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."

HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—If, after all that I have urged in behalf of the landholder, it still be supposed by any that interference in favour of that body by government is quite unnecessary, I would only beg leave to tell such persons that I have no more time to waste in convincing them, and, that, if they have hitherto taken the trouble to read my letters, they may as well in future make a point of skipping over them. Were I to write a volume, I might perhaps be able to address more to them; but, as my efforts only extend to a few short epistles in a newspaper, I must pay some regard to the circumstances of time and space.

But to those who have been good enough to listen to me thus far, and who have gathered both from what I have said, and from their own knowledge, that some beneficial change in the situation of those who "live by the sweat of their brow" is absolutely requisite, but who nevertheless are afraid of innovation lest disdestruction should follow in its train, I now turn.

Little attention indeed must these have bestowed upon me, if they imagine me to be one of that party who, devoted to the cause of novelty, forget that age is venerable. If there be any fault in my opinions, it is that they lean too much to the opposite direction. I am no advocate of anarchy, and the Rights of man as displayed by gentlemen of the *Paine School*. I seek the establishment of property, not its overthrow: I seek to remedy the effects of that anarchy which has for ages desolated India, not to upraise its dominion anew: I seek in fine, by endeavours to better the condition of the most important and most numerous portion of our native subjects, to inspire the love of order which plenty invariably produces: and, by raising them from their low level to an equality with men of similar occupations in Europe, to enable them to appreciate the constitutional rights which these enjoy, and, at the same time, to prepare them for a rejection of their own superstitions, and the acceptance of Christianity, which must certainly be the consequence of their social elevation, and the increase of intelligence which will accompany it.

I have said before, that I would be the last to advocate sudden changes. Where a change is to be brought about, I confess that it ought to be introduced very gradually: but then, at the same time that I allow this, I contend that the *principle* of even the most extensive alteration must be at once adopted, or rejected, when proposed to a sensible minister. It is my opinion that not only ought the immediate consequence of a measure to be weighed, but even the most distant, as human foresight can extend, when it has been tried, it merits or its demerits must decide its fate. A wise ruler, (if I may dare to say so without profaneness) seems to imitate the conduct of the Almighty, conscious beforehand of every effect of an innovation, even the remotest, he ponders on its advantages and its disadvantages. If the former sink the balance, he at once embraces it. The crowd are ignorant of the intention which produced it, and, blind, perhaps, to the real state of the matter, they, unconsciously, work out the ends which the originator had in view.

In the case of the class whose cause I plead, it will be allowed by those who have accompanied me thus far, that innovation of some sort is necessary. I will therefore proceed to offer a few opinions on the subject, promising, again and again, that nothing need be feared from such novelties as I would recommend, even by the most timorous stickler for things as they are. I will first speak of innovation in general, and secondly of innovation in this country. Details of the particular species of change which I desire to see introduced here, I shall treat of in future letters.

First, then of innovation in general. I cannot picture to myself any thing more contemptible than a person who would spurn the idea of all change, merely because it is a change. There are indeed reasons why a minister, in England, might be afraid of the discussion of novel propositions in Parliament; because, when a theory has once found its way there, it is not easily driven out again, however absurd the majority may conceive it; but the man who would refuse to talk over any new matter in private, would either be a fool, and therefore most unfit for the ministry, or a tyrant, and therefore, if possible, more unqualified. In the former case, he would resemble the quack, who, afraid to meddle with the drugs of the apothecary, because ignorant of their nature, deals out to his suffering patients, with an air of wisdom, some paltry composition, with which he hopes not to cure them, satisfied if he prove at least innocent of their deaths: in the latter, I can compare him to none better than to Procrustes; for, like him, he has a state bed on which he would measure men of each succeeding generation, and, like him, he would chop off the heads of those to whom providence has given an experience too enlarged, to allow them to bear with comfort a situation, which appeared not uneasy to their ancestors some centuries ago.

If every change were unnecessary, and noxious, where would be the necessity for legislators, ministry, and Kings. It is not to stifle all change that these are requisite, but to guide it; as a wise architect is appointed to superintend the repairs of a building, which, if either unrepaired altogether, or touched by unskilful hands, would alike fall to the ground.

Every state, in every part of the world, has, in all time, been in a state of change; and, the man who is well read in ancient history would hardly recognize in the condition of a modern nation, the country, of which he had studied the manners under Kings of former days.

It is not therefore novelty itself that is bad, but an immoderate rage for it, or injudiciousness in managing it. An immoderate rage for what is new is a great, and often fatal error in a statesman; because, change will always press itself upon us fast enough, without our anticipating it: and, injudiciousness in the management of it is almost equally injurious, because, instead of making the necessity a means of remedying some old abuse, it sacrifices to its voracity the most valuable and the most sacred institutions.

So much for innovation in general, and now for innovation in this country in particular. To the attentive observer of mankind, to the historical student, there is perhaps no empire in the universe which will present so extraordinary a spectacle as that in which it is our lot to dwell. Some of the wisest and most useful laws adorn the pages of both the Hindoo and the Mussulman codes; while some of the most barbarous and disgusting transactions are found to blot their annals. Whether the Hindoo and Mussulman laws do really possess that antiquity which their admirers claim for them, or not, is of little importance. Whether they be old or new, it is quite certain, not only that every vestige of what can be discovered of an Indian constitution is therein to be found, but also that not even those constitutional vestiges were respected, in the ages of misrule which preceded our sway over these regions. The Mussulman Bashaw cared little for the cries of the wretched Hindoos, who pleaded laws in their favour, which it would have been irreligious in him to respect; and the Hindoo Rajah felt less for the ruin of some hateful fanatics, whom he knew to be so powerless at court, that a bag of Rupees would easily close against them the ears of Majesty.

Innovations were, in fact, under native princes as common as viceroys. Each successor to office brought with him his favourite notions; and, while some tolerated the religion of their subjects, all proved how much beneath them they held any attention to their civil institutions. We have ourselves been far more scrupulous in this respect than those who went before us; but even with us, the man who peruses Menu and the Koran will find that we cannot claim for ourselves freedom either from sanctioning the alterations of others, or introducing new ones ourselves. I know that our changes have been dictated by humanity, and a desire for the public welfare, and it is for that very reason that I entertain hopes that, whenever humanity and the public welfare shall dictate the necessity of more alterations, they will always unhesitatingly be adopted.

One thing, and one thing only, I think should never be meddled with, except at the request of the people themselves. That one thing is, religion. It is a melancholy fact, that, the less a nation understand a creed, the more bigotted and pertinacious they are in its defence. Until therefore vast improvement shall have been made in the civil and the mental state of the coloured population, no good can be hoped for in sacred concerns, and nothing should be attempted.

When commerce began to introduce riches into Europe, letters revived. Those books which had been consigned to the dust of ages by the barbarous ministers of religion, were once more opened by the aspiring laity. Improvement in their condition of life caused a desire of knowledge; and, from knowledge—that tree, so vivifying or so deadly according to the use that is made of it, came the glorious fruit of the Reformation.

Such has been the progress of true religion in all ages. It is above the comprehension of the savage; it is despised, because not understood, by the illiterate. The poor man has no time for study, and, until he shall have gained some acquaintance with other sciences, he will not be able to dip very deeply into theology. But, if we introduce gradual improvements into our civil system, such as will benefit, yet offend not the community, they will soon awake from the sleep of darkness in which they now seem spell bound. Many of them will acquire the fortunes, and so contract the habits and feelings of gentlemen; and, when once matters shall have come to this pitch, the perfect toleration which we grant to all religions, joined with the example of their rulers, soon lead them to pursue the studies, and examine into the faith which have made us so powerful. Of the result of such examination no one can entertain a doubt; and thus, that bugbear of the foolish change, if seasonably embraced, and wisely managed, will, instead of bringing with it destruction, consolidate our power on the firmest basis, and cause both the happiness of millions in this world, and their salvation in the next.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

FOUNDLING.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Lo	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107 ¾	017¼
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040. 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, *a* 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan	108¾ *at*	108¾
Third five per cent Loan	110¼	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	109	7½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210⅝
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

June 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 3d Wednesday.....	3 21	3 59
" 4th Thursday.....	4 19	4 51
" 5th Friday.....	5 25	6 1

To Correspondents.

The Lament of FRECA, "the dear *creta*," is pathetic in the highest degree, but her's are woes which must not woo the light.

MOUNTAINS must know his communication is not fit for publication in a newspaper.

A REFORMER is correct in his view. We shall take up the subject when our space will allow us.

INDIAN NAVY'S letter is too long for publication, and is scarcely of sufficient interest. The only portion we think worthy of notice, at this moment, is, the intended changes in the Controller's department. Our Correspondent states that the appointments of Controller and his assistants are to be done away with immediately, the Court not having approved of the measure.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last, have been, the H. C. Schooner *Shannon*, Lieut. H. Warry, in charge, from Socotra the 5th May; Ship *Urania*, Ainly, Master, from Chepstow, the 6th January; French Brig *Louisa*, Daniet, Master, from Bourbon, the 19th February; Ship *Good Success*, Durant, from China, the 2d April; and the Ship *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Liverpool the 18th January.

Passengers per H. C. Schooner Shannon,—5 Europeans, and 10 Natives, belonging to the Detachment recently sent to Socotra.

Per Brig Louisa,—Mr. L. V. Ferinaux,

Per John Taylor,—Mrs. Crawford.

The *Urania* reports having spoke the *Victory* on the 28th March last, but where, is not stated.

Yesterday evening the arrival of the Ship *Mary Bibby*, Neal, Master, from Liverpool the 1st March, was announced. This Vessel has made a better passage than any other Vessel for the last two years, the time taken on the voyage being only three months and a day.

A Correspondent has kindly favored us with the following account of the state of the China Market at the latter end of March last.

CANTON, *March 27th*, 1835.

COTTON,—The transactions since our last have been very limited, and confined, principally, to resales of previous purchases at a sacrifice of, 3 *a* 5 mace per pecul, in all descriptions. Operations to any extent are impractible, and our quotations are therefore nominal—*Jalone*, 11 tales 8 mace *a* 12 tales—*Cutchora*, 11 taels and 3 mace, at 11 taels 5 mace—*Best Surats*, 12 taels—*Dholera*, 11, at 11—3—*Inferior sorts*, 10 at 10—5—*Madras*, without enquiry at 11, 5, at 12. taels. The clearances for the last month, are reported at 7,000 Bombay—and 2,000 Bengal, and the remaining Stock:—

Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Total.
30,000.	37 000.	2,200.	69,200.

Against the corresponding period of last year.

Bombay	Bengal	Total.
30,000.	10,000.	40,000.

In addition to this 6 or 8,000 Bales are on their way from Calcutta, and 2 cargoes have arrived from Bombay, and it is these constant importations to an already heavy stock that damp all confidence in speculation.

The above particulars confirm the opinion we expressed in the early part of the season that the high prices could alone be maintained under a short supply. This more particularly applies to the *Bengal Cotton*, the consumption of which is limited to a particular district. The *Bombay Cotton* would be taken off readily at present prices, but it, is unfavorably affected by the Bengal.

We may also remark, as one cause for the depression in the market, the general inferiority of all the Cotton, as compared with the Company's usual importations; arising either from the season, or less care in the selection. *Two* or three small parcels of good Surats, have been lately sold at 12, and as very little remains of this description, it is in demand. Similar quality with seeds will not fetch more than 11, *a* 11, 3 the inferior kinds are dull, but as the stock of Bombay is small, and principally in the hands of one speculator, we expect no decline in present prices, until further importations. Bengal is without enquiry, with a very heavy stock.

OPIUM,—During the month of February there was an almost entire stagnation in the Opium trade owing partly to the Chinese Holidays, as also to several seizures of smuggling boats. The deliveries were only—

	P. & B.	M.	Total.
Leaving stock at Lintin of Old Opium——	284	265	499.
	560	2,976	3,536.
Stock at Ditto.	P.	B.	M.
on March 1st	1665	493	2,976½, 5,134½.

The importations per the *Water Witch*, *Red Rover*, *Syed Khan*, of about 2,100 Chests, and the *Good Success* with 1,100 more, have produced very little effect; that per *Good Success* being much less than was expected, and the cost of the Bengal drug so high, and a partial arrangement having been made by the dealers with the Mandarins, previous rates were maintained—*Patna*, 670. *Malwa*, 600 at which deliveries were brisk up to the 10th Inst. The new Patna appears to be of equally good quality with the last years. It is however rather soft, and but for the new mode of packing the Bales, would in consequence, have been much bruised. It weighs from 122 to 125 catties which is heavier than usual.

The Benares on the contrary is rather inferior to last years; it weighs only 117 to 118 Catties: it is sufficiently consistent.

The opening price for the New Patna was 570, but larger sales having been made for arrival at 560, to we believe under it was forced down to 550 at 555,—Owing to a continuance of the rigorous measures of the authorities, deliveries have been short, being up to the 22d only N. P. and B. 221; O. P. and B. 154. M. 436. To at 811.

Within these few days however there has been a demand for New Patna, and considerable sales have been effected at 560 *a* 580, our present quotation. This has arisen partly from the connivance of some of the Mandarins having been secured and from the non-arrival of further supplies expected per *Sylph*. In Malwa there is no alteration, and holders are endeavouring, but without effect, to realize at 580.

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P. S. Since writing the above, account of the *Sylph* having grounded in the straits of Sincapore, have reached us, but we have no particulars.

1ST APRIL.

We have left our letter open to the last moment, for the purpose of affording you further information, in the event of a reaction taking place in the entries, between the 27th and this, but we regret to add that things remain in the same dull and depressed state, and great fears are to be entertained of the consequences that must naturally, and unavoidably result from a long continuance of such.

The *Lowjee Family* arrived on the 28th ultimo.

Present quotations must be considered merely nominal, i. e. PATNA 570—BENARES 550, and MALWA 580.

ON the 29th ultimo we received some newspapers from the Post Office which had come by the Ship *May* from Liverpool. We think it is a piece of extreme carelessness, to say the least of it, that those papers were not delivered within a reasonable time after the arrival of the *May* in this Harbor. On reference to our Shipping List we find her reported on the 10th May, by which it appears those Papers were detained on board a space of *nineteen* days. We acquit the Post Office of all blame, as we find, by a memorandum on the envelope of one of the Papers, that they had only been delivered there on the day they were sent to us.

The Captains of Vessels may, we believe, refuse, if they please, to carry Papers from England, but having consented to convey them, it would be but civil to have them delivered with as little delay as circumstances would permit, as their value to us depends entirely on the time we receive them.

BY the *Delhi Gazette* received a day or two since we learn that the proceedings relative to the assassination of the late Mr. Fraser are still at a stand. What can the government be about? Do they shrink the task of bringing a titled personage to punishment? We hope not. We hope, for the character of British law, British justice, British impartiality, that they will perform their duty. Let them beware! These matters cannot now, as of olden time, be passed over on pleas of policy, and respect for princes,—The eyes of all India are on them, and the violated laws of God and man demand their victim. We hope the Delhi press will keep a watchful eye over the proceedings of Government, that the British character may not suffer through the timid, temporizing, and ill-judged policy of a set of men who, from all we learn, possess not that firmness and boldness of character which is essential for the maintenance of our national honor and independence.

IT would appear by the late accounts from Socotra that that Island is not so well adapted for a Coal depot as was anticipated, and it therefore now becomes a matter of the greatest importance to discover some situation which may answer the purpose. We believe the Government of Bombay instructed the officer sent on the survey of the Maldiva Islands to direct his attention to the subject in the hope that some one of those Islands might be found to present some inducement to make an experiment, and we are glad to learn that that object has been attained. The Island alluded to is one of the northern Islands of the Maldivas, named *Hewandoo Pholo*, and is situated the same distance from Bombay as Socotra is. It is accessible from every direction and at all seasons, has safe anchorage for Ships or Steamers, and will afford every facility for the landing and shipment of Coals. It is two miles in circumference, and elevated about twelve feet above the level of the Sea. It contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, and affords abundance of good water. There are good landing places for boats, and the natives are ready and willing to work for a small quantity of rice or any other consideration that may be offered them.

As those Islands have now become of considerable interest, we give the following sketch of the Atoll named *Milla Doa Madow* one of the northern Atolls, which is the substance of information with which we have been kindly favored:

This Atoll is 58 miles long and 20 miles broad, and contains one hundred and one islands, of which twenty nine are inhabited, containing a population of 1700 to 1800 persons. Safe channels from [illegible] miles in breadth are between all the Islands and reef and no barrier reef connects them. The soundings in those channels are from 20 to 25 fathoms, with a bottom of hard sand.

Few of the Islands contain more than one hundred inhabitants, and seldom less than twenty. The inhabitants do not at any time shift their residence from one island to the other, but they occasionally visit the uninhabited Islands to collect their produce. The Chief of the atoll resides in an Island near the centre of the Atoll. His duties are that of magistrate, Priest, and Collector. Almost all the islands have a head man under the Chief, and residing in the respective islands His duties are, those of Priest and magistrate. All the Inhabitants are of the Mahomedan religion. They seldom pray except on the occasions of attending church, and when consigning the body of a deceased person to the grave.

The dress of the men is commonly a piece of coarse dirty white cotton cloth round the loins, extending as far down as the knee. Their heads are close shaven. Some wear mustachoes and beards, but the greater number divest themselves of both. On the head is generally worn a red pocket handkerchief, and sometimes a piece of dirty white cloth. The females do not display any better taste than the men, and they are generally very dirty, and negligent in their habits. The prevailing colour among them is a deep brown, approaching to black, but there are several of them of a light copper color. The face is rather round and flat,—the mouth large,—the eyes somewhat sunken, and the general expression unmeaning and unexpressive. Their hair is tied up in a loose slovenly way in a large knot on the top of the head, and their dress is a long gown of red or blue check or chintz made to fit close to the body, and reaching as far down as the knee, below which there appears an under garment of a colour which was originally intended for blue. The Women wear ear-rings, bracelets, and necklaces, and shew the same passion for toys and gaudy ornaments which the women of Hindostan appear to do. The children wear the garb which nature gave them.

The men are generally of low stature, varying in heighth from 5 ft. 4 in., to 5 ft. 8 in.—The women are taller in proportion than the men. The latter are generally hard featured and appear weather beaten. Few old men are to be seen among them. Fifty years is an age which not many of them attain. Many of them are lame, deaf, and blind, and the children are generally poor and emaciated.

They can give no account of themselves, or where they originally came from. They are extremely ignorant and indolent, and timid and suspicious of strangers. They have very peculiarly shaped heads,—very high in the crown or back part, and from thence to the forehead shallow and flat, leaving two large bumps immediately above their ears. The number of the children of each family seldom exceeds two or three.

There is no restraint as to the number of wives one man may take. Crime is seldom or ever heard of among them. All appear to be happy and contented, and all seem to be on an equality, there being little or no difference either in their houses, manners, or dress, and none in their intercourse with each other. They acknowledge allegiance to the Sultan, who lives in what are called, the king. Islands, and to him they pay a certain quantity of the produce of the Islands in name of tax.

Native boats from the kings Islands trade to this Atoll with rice, cloth, Tobacco, Nuts &c.

The chief amusement of the natives is the sitting in a swing. There is a swing attached to almost every house, and there they rock the greater portion of the day. It is the duty of the women to look after the domestic affairs.

They are not more superstitious than other Mussulmans,—if so much so. Their burying ground and place of prayer is, generally, a secluded spot a

little Distance removed from the Village. It is about 100 yards square, and generally in the midst of some small copice, or cluster of trees. In the centre of the ground is the mosque or Temple, being a small house built of wood, having the floor raised and boarded on the top, and covered with a description of mat. In the burying ground there are generally to be found one or more wells containing water for the purpose of ablution, and from the wells are paved paths leading to the door of the Temple. In all the church yards there are a great number of grave stones neatly carved out of a species of white coral not unlike marble and, much of the same shape as those in an English Church yard, the date of the decease, and the name of the individual are cut out on them in rude characters. A good road generally leads from the village to the burying ground.

The favorite food of the inhabitants is rice. Very little of it, however, grows on the Islands, and, as a substitute for it, they use a grain which grows on some of the Islands. Their bread consists of Cocoa-nut ground down, mixed with a sort of syrup extracted from the Toddy of the Cocoa tree, and a little arrow root. This is baked or fryed in fresh Cocoa nut oil.

There are scarcely any fish to be found about the Islands, and the resources are, altogether, very scanty. There are but few fowls, and those the natives preserve on account of the eggs: of vegetable and fruit they have but little variety, and in small quantities. The bread fruit seems to be their chief dependance: of Plaintains they have but few, and those seldom ripen: of Pumpkins, Limes, sweet Potatoes and Tamarind they have also a few. Chillies and arrowroot are to be found in abundance.

There grows on the Islands a large species of palm, the leaves of which are from 18 to 20 feet long, and 3 in., and 5 in., broad.

Men and women chew great quantities of the betle nut. They are fond of snuff, and would be so of tobacco if they could get it. They use tea of which they are fond, but they seldom use Coffee.

We shall continue the account in our next.

In reference to the application made to increase the amount of the Civil Service annuities, we see it stated in the *Calcutta Courier* on the authority of a letter from London, dated 28th February, that the pension will not be increased, but that the cost of it will be reduced.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following Extract of a letter from SOCOTRA:

"The *Coote*, *Shannon*, and *Baggalah* arrived here on the 30th, with stores from the Presidency, which have now all been landed and lodged in the town. The sick list is increasing fast, and the Socotrian fever has now shewn itself on board the ships. The camp can afford but one native sentry, which is over the treasure chest, the provisions and other stores in the tents are plundered every night to a great extent, without the possibility of the poor fellows ashore helping it. The Coote brought up some thousand rafters to construct houses of, but they came without any thing to roof them with—or a single carpenter. They now lay on the beach like many more of the stores.

Captain Bayly sent in a very strong application to Commander Rose to have the troops down to Bombay, particularly as the Supreme Government, in their letter to him, state, that if the Island will not answer for a Military post, or that a coal depot cannot be kept up without a force, they will withdraw the force from the Island; now I think it is pretty evident that it will not answer for either, as experience has proved that there is no possibility of human life enduring such a climate—Under such circumstances it is the opinion of us all that the troops ought to be taken to the Presidency without delay. But Commander Rose has not complyed with Capt. B's. application. So now the loss of nearly two hundred lives are to be added to the sins of the B. S. Committee.—I'll add a statement of the Sick which fully equals the mortality voyages of Captain Owen's on the African Coast.

European Deaths on Shore.

1 Ensign.
1 Conductor.
1 Serjeant.
Privates.
Natives.

On Board the Tigris.

4 Natives.

On Board the Palinurus.

7 Natives.

Total 18 Natives and 11 Europeans.

SICK,—1 Captain.
1 Conductor.
9 Privates, six of whom are delirious.

SEPOYS,—75.

CAMP—FOLLOWERS,—All sick.

SICK *on board the Tigris.*

1 Lieut., dangerously.
1 Midshipman.
7 Men.
7 Sepoys.

"The *Tigris* proceeds to Mocha, to relieve the *Euphrates*, and returns in August, to settle about the purchase of the Island—one of the Shaiks of Kasseen came over last month, and said he should be happy to sell the Island for, I believe, a much less sum than that offered by Mr. Haines,—He staid here awaiting the arrival of a vessel from Bombay—but several of his followers died, and he was glad to get away. The Shaik and about ten Natives have died in the Town—such is Socotra."

WE observe by an Extract from the *Atlas* of 25th January, that MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay, the well known Byron of the East, has been elected a non-resident Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. This mark of distinction must be very flattering to the young poet, and will, we have no doubt, stimulate him to increased exertion. His star has been, for a time, obscured in the East, but we now find it bursting on the western world in a flood of the most intense and dazzling light, throwing the lesser luminaries in the shade, as the great orb of day does the twinkling tapers of night. We hope the next effort of his pen will be, a production which will enwrap the Royal Asiatic Society and himself in one pure and perennial blaze of glory.

The Article we have alluded to states that this is the first instance in which a native of India has been admitted as a Member of the Society, and adds that "it may be regarded as an auspicious evidence of the desire of the better class of natives to associate with us in the work of social and of moral improvement. The progress of such a society—organized by the original energies of a few gentlemen acquainted with the wants and resources of our Eastern possessions—was necessarily slow and difficult; but as its efforts have extended their sphere, and its means of doing good have been increased, it has been found that the most influential natives are earnestly disposed to assist in the establishment of useful institutions for the propagation of knowledge, and to render to the society their best assistance towards the promotion, in detail, of the various objects to which its labours are directed. The admission of the gentleman above named will, we have no doubt, be followed by other names equally important to the interests of the body at large, and it may be anticipated that from this time the exertions of the society will rapidly develope a wider field than it has hitherto embraced."

EUROPE.

TIMES,—JANUARY 28.

The election for Kerry has terminated in the return of one of the O'CONNELLS and a gentleman of the name of Mullins, a member of the family of that respectable nobleman, Lord Ventry, the condition of whose tenants has been so well shown up in the late work of Mr. Inglis. It is fair to state, however, that Lord Ventry declared himself adverse to the pretensions of his relative.

The Knight of Kerry is on this occasion defeated, a gentleman who during a long public life, has done more for his native country, and more particularly for the rights and well-being of the Catholic body, than all the O'Connells that ever bore the name have attempted, much less accomplished, for any portion of their countrymen.

The spirit through which this gross wrong for such it is, has been perpetrated against the Knight of Kerry, is marked by the attrocious menaces of O'Connell, and the diabolical curses of the priests, against all voters who would not obey their will in supporting the repeal candidates; while the active and lawless mechanism by which the end has been attained, must, if we are not egregiously mistaken, command the earliest attention of the Legislature towards the provision of some legal remedy. The O'Connell threat is already well known throughout the country, viz., that each elector who voted for the "Orange" Knight of Kerry—that "Orangeman" who had dedicated his whole career to the removal of the Catholic disabilities!—should have a Death's head and cross-bones painted on his door; in other words, should be marked out to the whole community as a criminal outlawed and doomed to a violent death. Mr. Sheil's adoption deliberately and solemnly uttered, both of the sentiment which inspired O'Connell, and of the murderous measures which that reproach to the name of Christian enjoined upon the Papist populace, against whatever electors should be guilty of voting for candidates of their own free choice, is sufficient to show that the policy of assassination had been formally approved by the heads of the Repeal party, and was to be systematically acted on. Mr. Sheil asked "no mercy for those "*Catholics* who should support" the Conservative candidate for Clonmel, as O'Connell had already consigned to destruction those who should support the Knight of Kerry!

Then what has been the conduct of the priests, those selfcalled ministers of "religion?" They have invariably turned the unlimited powers derived from their spiritual ascendancy over the ignorant mob, to the purposes of that same temporal faction whose other avowed instrument was murder. Now we have not long ago characterised this species of interference by the Popish clergy, as precisely identified with that which in the darkest ages of popular ignorance, and the most frightful of priestly despotism, rendered the dominion of the Popish church over the transactions and affairs of civil society intolerable to all Governments and every people; and besides preparing the minds of men for the reformation in some countries of Europe, brought about in *all* countries which had got beyond the very rudiments of civilization, a sensible curtailment of the privileges of the clergy, and estrangement of nations from their influence.

But Ireland is that country in Europe where the mass of the people is most barbarous, and were the Romish clergy are for that reason beyond all comparison most potent. They exercise over the passions of the multitude, for the promotion of any object which is described to them as being adverse to the established laws and institutions of the State, a propelling force which no earthly law is capable of resisting. They (the priests) have leagued themselves with O'Connell and with that band of incendiaries which would set up the phantom of a "domestic Government," well knowing that the first definite fruit of such a Government would be the obliteration of every trace of British power and of Protestant freedom in Ireland, and that the whole property of the established church, in addition to those spoils which are wrung from the poor parishioners by the irregular rapacity of the Romish priests, countenanced by prescriptive usage, would at once be vested in their all-grasping hierarchy. But it becomes a serious question, and one which we suspect cannot much longer be evaded, how such an evil as the indefatigable obtrusion of spiritual power upon the rights and interests of civil life can be met by any known process of legislation. It is not, among sound thinkers, a novel proposition that the Romish Church has ever proved herself a deadly foe to liberty. She proceeds upon views and inculcates upon her worshippers a class of motives which have frequently nothing in common with those of any order of men in political society. She aims invariably at founding upon considerations exclusively connected with another world, an empire in *this* world which no human might can encounter. Human laws have no sanctions compared with those which the wily priest can enforce upon the superstitious terrors of his congregation. It follows therefore that the powers which the state confers upon its nominal subjects, as that for instance of voting for members of Parliament, are turned by means of a machinery, independent of the State, to uses destructive of its authority and welfare.

But the principle which regulates and justifies the distribution of political power among the subjects of a State is one which assumes that those who enjoy such power will through a moral necessity be governed in its employment by motives of political, or at least temporal, interest; such as are shared in some way or other by bodies of men acting as citizens, and such as have their root in civil polity or in social action. Those who act implicitly upon the suggestions of men whose country is their hierarchy—whose patriotism is subserviency to the worldly aggrandizement of their church—whose loyalty is eager obedience to a power unawed and uncontrolled by any responsibility known to the British constitution; such men are not safe depositaries of any right or privilege which enables them to act directly upon our constitutional system. While the Catholic Bill was yet unpassed, O'Connell and his compeers fatigued us with their solemn denials that the Romish priesthood ever could exert, or could ever dream of exerting, any shadow of power over the political conduct of their brethern. He vowed daily and hourly that their kingdom was not of this world; that they had nothing to do with *things temporal* at all; that they confined themselves strictly, as was their bounden duty, to the religious demeanour of their flocks, and that if the Pope was to issue a mandate to Irish Catholics, directing them how to shape their political duties, he, O'Connell, "would be the first to laugh at such ridiculous pretensions!"

What then are we to think of the scrupulous conformity between the promises by which Parliament was lured into the extension of political rights to Catholics, and the manner in which those promises have been fulfilled? It is perfectly true, that the elective franchise had been vested in Catholics long enough before these fine panegyrics were pronounced upon the priests. But it is equally so, that before the bill of Emancipation, the desire to exercise the intermeddling influence which then was disclaimed for them, had no such pressing motive. We have but opened this important question. It is the Romish priests themselves, and the disloyal as well as ungrateful miscreants into whose hands they play their sinister ascendancy, that have supplied us with a text for our observations. The sum of which is, that as the law stands, irresistible power over the actions of a large mass of British subjects has been placed in the hands alien from and hostile to, the constituted authorities of the realm.

There is still, no doubt, a remedy in the constitutional resources of this free Protestant state, and we trust there will be no defect of skill or courage to apply it.

In the mean time we entreat our readers to remember what we published yesterday in our Irish letter: we mean that farrago of atrocious villainy, intitled the "Patriot's Curse," directed against the freedom of Irish election. Was ever such indecency—was ever such brutality—was ever such cruelty—was ever such blasphemous profaneness—was ever such malignant and savage profligacy before exhibited in the face of a civilized world? It is from the same foul source as the Death's head and bones, and turned against the Knight of Kerry.

In the remarks which we made on Monday respecting Church Reform, and in which we introduced the opinions of the late Bishop Watson, we mistook respecting the Bishop's letter, of which he had at first only printed four copies, supposing it never to have come forth more copiously. The letter was in fact the same which was published afterwards, and has been the subject of such frequent comment. Its principle should prevail now in all particulars but one—namely, that the public purse should make up the deficiency of the small livings. The church itself should be made to do that. We believe the general opinion of rational men to be, that it has not too much as a whole; indeed the fact is proved by the returns; but its present distributions are most partial and unjust. Our readers may have seen a paragraph describing ludicrously the various preferments of the present rector of Wrotham, in Kent, when he came up to the poll at Canterbury. He is a grandson, we believe, of Moore, the Archbishop of the province, and by that Archbishop this mass of property must have been diverted from deserving claimants in the church, and heaped upon his offspring. Hodgson, whose various revenues we have described before, is some connexion of the late Bishop Porteus. The Pretymans or Tomlines, no matter which they are called, in the diocese of Lincoln, and the Sparkeses in that of Ely, are disgracefully proverbial for their accumulation of benefices. We really are astonished how those men can have the hardihood to get up and exhibit their persons to preach before their several congregations. The Goodenoughs are loaded with benefices and yet none of these various dignitaries are, as far as we have ever heard, in any way been distinguished or known in the annals of literature or science! The jobbing among the superior grades of the clergy exceeds credibility; for it must be observed, that in order to get various preferments, each differing from the other in kind and character, into the hands of one individual, there must have been exchanges, negotiations, bargains, everything in short, constituting simony in spirit, though avoiding it in the letter. There are at this moment four Bishops with each a stall in Westminster Abbey. Every one of them may be said to undermine a pillar in the venerable establishment. The revenues of the Bishoprics should undoubtedly be made to maintain the whole body, by commodious transfers of property. But it may be said that the states of one see are remote from another. This is not wholly so: but if such were the fact, they are not so far apart as the Deanery of Carlisle is from St. George's, Hanover-square, or the Deanery of Wells from Carlisle. We hope and believe that Sir Robert Peel's bill will put an end to these iniquities, at least after the demise of the present incumbents; and the practise being once declared illegal, as it is at all times morally unjust and grossly offensive, it will then be seen whether such incumbents will have the confidence to persevere in it even to the end of their lives. With respect to the lay-impropriations, undoubtedly they were plundered from the Church; we do not, however, demand such an unreasonable alienation of property which has been the object of *bona fide* transfers into the hands of innocent holders, as must be the consequence of its total restoration to ecclesiastical purposes, but they ought to be made to contribute in a fair proportion to the improvement of the poor vicarages, of which they retain the property.—*Times*, *Jan.* 28.

VIEWS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF A STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

It has been already stated that the project for a steam communication with India by way of Egypt, was about to be revised under the sanction of the present Government. The views of the India Board on the subject may be collected from the annexed letter from Lord Ellenborough to Mr. Waghorn, the enterprising officer who has already done so much to promote it, on whom (and there could not be a fitter man for the purpose) the management of further proceedings will in a great measure devolve:—

"INDIA BOARD, JAN. 24.

"Sir,—I am happy to learn from you that so strong a disposition exists on the part of private merchants at Calcutta and at Liverpool, to establish a regular communication with India by means of steam-vessels, and by the route of the Red Sea.

"You are aware, from the intercourse I had with you when I was at this board before, that I am very anxious to see such a communication established, believing that it would produce to the country considerable commercial and political advantages, while it would greatly contribute to public convenience. I am inclined to think that the measure would be best and most economically conducted by a company of private individuals, and that it would be advisable that such a company should undertake the transport of passengers and letters between England and Calcutta.

"The Postmaster General has consented that no higher postage shall be charged on letters sent to Alexandria by the King's packets to Malta; and his Lordship has further consented that the postage of letters taken in private ships from England to India by the route of the Red Sea shall be the same as may be fixed on letters sent to India in private ships, by the route of the Cape.

"The King's Government can go no further. If a company should be established for the purpose of undertaking the transport of passengers and of letters from England to India by the route of the Red Sea, I shall strongly press upon the Court of Directors the expediency of encouraging the enterprise, during the first four years, by a liberal contribution in money.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"EDLENBOROUGH.

"To Thomas Waghorn, Esq."

Times, *Jan.* 28.]

MAJ.-GEN. SIR HENRY FANE, M. P.

COLONEL OF THE 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

This officer commenced his military life in 1792 as a Cornet in the 6th dragoon guards; and in 1793 and 1794 served as Aid-de-Camp to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 55th foot. In 1794 he was promoted to the Captain Lieutenantcy of the 5th dragoon guards, in which regiment he was appointed Major in 1795, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1797, and continued with it until 24th December 1804, having served with it in Ireland during the whole of the rebellion of 1797. The 25th December 1804, he was removed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 1st or King's dragoon

guards; and the 1st of January 1805, obtained the rank of Colonel. In June 1801 he was appointed Brigadier General, and directed to accompany the army ordered to embark at Cork, under Sir A. Wellesley: and previous to landing in Mondego Bay in Portugal, the light troops forming the advanced guard of that army, were placed under his command.

He commanded these troops at the affair of Rolica, and (with the 50th regiment under the present Major General Walker, added to them) at the battle of Vimiera. He continued in command of these troops until after the convention of Cintra. He was one of those appointed to march under the orders of Lieutenant General Sir J. Moore to Spain, in the Autumn of 1809; and he commanded a brigade consisting of the 38th, 82d and 79th regiments during the operations of that Autumn, and in the retreat through Galicia, and at the battle of Coruuna. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General.

He again embarked for Portugal in the spring of 1810, and was placed in command of the brigade of cavalry consisting of the 3rd dragoon guards, and the 4th dragoons; served the campaign of 1810, and at the battle of Talavera with this brigade. In the spring of 1811, he was appointed to command the cavalry attached to the corps of Lieutenant General Hill, consisting of the 13th British and four regiments of Portuguese dragoons, which corps was stationed on the right bank of the Tagus, watching a considerable French force; while the main army was on the North side of the Sierra d'Estrella, on the Mondego. In this command he served the campaign of 1811: at the battle of Busaco; and until the army was withdrawn to the lines of Torres Vedras. He was then detached by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the Tagus, and placed in command of the troops in the Alentejo: in this unhealthy climate he suffered so much in constitution, as to be obliged to resign his command and to go to England.

In the spring of 1813 he again joined the army under the command of Lord Wellington, previous to their advance from the frontier of Portugal; and resumed the command of the cavalry attached to Lieutenant General Hill's corps, a that time consisting of the 3rd dragoon guards, royal dragoons, 13th light dragoons, one regiment of Portuguese dragoons, and Captain Bean's troop horse artillery. He commanded these troops the affair with General Villatte on crossing the Tormes on the 26th of May; at the battle of Victoria; and to the termination of the campaign.

At the commencement of 1814, he was placed in command of the troops stationed on the small river Aran, for the purpose of covering the corps of Lieutenant General Lord Hill, employed in the blockade of Bayonne. In the months of February, when the army began to advance into France, he resumed the command of the cavalry and horse artillery of Lieutenant General Hill; and he commanded these troops during all the operations of the spring of 1814, at the battles of Orthes, and Aire, and at Toulouse. Since the return of the army to England, he has been appointed Colonel of the 4th dragoon guards. This officer, on account of his share in the operations of the Peninsula, has received an honorary cross, bearing the words, Rolica, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, and Vittoria; and is appointed a knight commander of the Bath.

Spain.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

MADRID, JAN. 18, SUNDAY NOON.

During the last six hours this city has been in commotion, in consequence of a battalion of the 2d Regiment of Light Infantry having seized the Post-office, which is the chief guard of the city, where they are now hemmed in, and are firing upon the troops in the surrounding streets. The object of this revolt is said to be to excite a movement in Madrid in favour of the old constitution of 1812, and to procure the removal of the present Ministers, and in particular of Llauder, the Minister of the War Department. The newly-appointed Captain-General of the province, General Canterac, has been already killed in the affray, and as the ramifications of the plot are said to be considerable, great uneasiness prevails as to the result.

Anticipations of this movement have been noticed during some days by those best acquainted with the spirit of the people, and of some of the soldiers. Yesterday being St Anthony's day, a sort of popular holyday, there was much merriment among the lower classes, and there were during the night several mask balls, at which the word was passed about that there would be some movement in the morning at 6 o'clock. The adjutant of the battalion, named Cardero, who had been during the night with the patrols, entered the barrack with this battalion, which but lately arrived in this city on its way to Navarre to fight the Carlists, and called the soldiers to arms and to follow him. He and another sub-lieutenant hastened before daybreak to the Post-office, where they, from knowing the watch-word by their patroles, surprised the guard, took the soldiers prisoners, disarmed them, and turned them into the strong-room of the building. The alarm was instantly given, and the Captain-General sent an officer to bring them to order, but they treated that officer with contempt. He then hastened from his residence in the Calle Fuencarral to the Post office, where he called for the chief of the revolters; Cardero appeared; an expostulation, or rather altercation, ensued between them, when the Captain-General called one of the grenadiers and desired him to go to the different barracks and to give orders in his name. Cardero said that he should not go. General Canterac, a spirited officer, then exclaimed—"What! no obey the Captain-General?" He then drew his sword and raised his arm as if to seize the other by the breast, when Cardero retreated a few steps, and cried out to a Company which was near, "Soldiers, fire!" A shot struck General, Canterac, and as he fell he exclaimed—"Long live Isabel II., and the liberties of our country." Two shots more were fired from the ranks, and Fourth from one of the windows of the Post-office, and Canterac ceased to live. This occurred near 8 o'clock, in the place called the Puerta del Sol, the most frequented spot of the city, and close to the grand entrance to the Post-office. Several of the Urban Guard, and of the inhabitants of the city, instantly fled from the place.

During the two previous hours, some of the companies of this battalion had stationed themselves upon a terrace in front of the convent of St. Philip Neri, the next building to the west of the Post-office, where they stopped the bakers' horses distributing the bread to the shops around, and took a quantity into the guard-house. Some other companies ascended the roof of the Post-office, and crossed the battlements, while others soldiers stationed themselves in pairs at the various windows, and at the two gates. This edifice, which forms a large quadrangle, is wholly isolated, and of a very solid construction; it contains in the interior two large areas surrounded by an arched portico, to which an ascent of some steps leads from the Puerta del sol. It was built in the reign of Charles III., and remains strong proof of his taste and magnificence.

The alarm soon spread in the death of the Captain-General. The Ministers met in the Palace: orders were issued to collect all the disposable force of the city in the neighbouring streets, and at half-past 10 o'clock the Minister of War came galloping towards the scene of action; he stopped at some distance when he saw the companies stationed on the terrace and ordered the artillery, to advance; those companies fired at the artillery, and effected a retreat into the Post-office, and closed the wooden gates. The cries of "Long live Isabel II.—Long live the liberties of our country!" were heard from them on all sides, and it appeared evident that they counted on the aid of some other corps. Their number within the building amounted then to about 500 men. Five of the officers who had not accompanied them in the morning had early come to the spot, and endeavoured to parley and to induce them to return to their duty, but the soldiers refused, and the officers fled on witnessing the death of the Captain General. It appears the soldiers observe strictly the orders of the two officers who first called them out.

The Urban Militia, and the regiments of the Guard, some provincial regiments, and even another battalion of the 2d Light Infantry, have during the last two hours been assembled and taken possession of the avenues leading to the Puerta del Sol. Artillery, has also been stationed on different points, and two cannon-shots have been fired, which have struck off a portion of the stone at the corner of the edifice. It appears that the revolters have calculated upon the aid of the Urban Militia, for whenever any of that corps or of the line approach them, they cheer them and do not fire; but when the Royal Guards or the Artillery appear, they salute them with a volley. In the Calle de Montera, a troop of the Horse Grenadiers of the Guard have been fired on by them, and some of the men and horses wounded. The shops are all closed, and the streets cleared in that direction.

Various rumours are afloat respecting the object of this movement; some attribute it to the vexation of General Quesada the late Captain-General, who last Thursday was obliged to surrender his command, the highest in New Castile, very much to his dissatisfaction, as shown in his letter of notice to the Governor of Madrid, to General Canterac; others imagine that the Carlists have given money to bribe the soldiers into attempts to introduce the democracy of the old constitution, in order, by pushing matters to extremes, to insure the return of Don Carlos, whose party must, as they consider, be advanced by whatever result may arise from this confusion; others contend that it has for object not only to dismay the Government, but to compel the Ministers to retain in Madrid all the troops which they were about to send against the factious in the provinces of the north, while it also will enable the Urban Militia to continue in their houses. No cry has been heard, nor has any act in favour of "Charles V." or of his principles been yet noticed on any side.

In a paper called *Mensagero des las Cortes* which is considered here as the organ of the party supposed to be favourable to the old constitution, there appeared this morning a remarkable article, which contributes very much to show that this act of the revolters has been produced by that party. It begins thus—"To the storm which a short time since threatened us, and which in the belief of many had begun to be felt, there has succeeded a complete; calm; yet in the midst of this prevailing serenoness, the horizon does not appear to be wholly unobscured, nor such as in the eyes of judges of moderate sagacity to promise continual fine weather. On the contrary, there are clouds in various points; the atmosphere is heavy: every one feels something disagreeable, a certain sign of the calm in which we live, and a sure prognostic of a speedy and rude tempest. To leave aside metaphors and allegories it is the general opinion that the Ministers are at variance—a mistake perhaps, yet one the existence of which of itself produces the most serious evil of general want of confidence and ease." The article proceeds to comment upon the necessity of extending the public liberties, and of insuring various guarantees, corresponding in a great measure to the cries of the revolters.

That the Ministry are discordant seems admitted on all sides; and also that Lander, by his boldness, has obtained the command of the Council, for there has during some days appeared no opposition to his will. The extreme Liberals in the Chamber of Procuradores hate him, and accuse him not only of hypocrisy in submitting to every alteration and retrenchment they had proposed in the estimates of the War Department, but also of an intention to subvert the Estamentos and the actual system altogether, and at the first opportunity. A Ministerial paper of this morning contains a strange article against him and his principles, which is attributed to the influence of one of his colleagues.

It is remarkable that the Queen Governess was last night at the theatre, and afterwards at the Royal Conservatory of Music, where the Foreign Ministers of the Cabinet, although aware of some intended movements, attended until long after midnight. The Carlists have a rumour that the guard in the Palace made some noise in it during the night, but it is denied by other impartial persons. As a symptom of the spirit of the people, an instance is quoted of the poor, who have been collected by the civil government of Madrid into a workhouse, having on Friday morning broke out of that receptacle, where great care appears to be taken of them, because their breakfast was delayed for half-an-hour on account of the want of fuel. They have since been collected and sent back.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

I have walked through the greatest thoroughfares in Madrid, and went to the squares, where the markets and meetings of the people are holden, and find all quiet, for there appears to be no sympathy between the inhabitants and the movement of the revolted battalion. There is now no firing, and it is stated that a truce has been virtually agreed on, and that a parley is going on between the Government and the revolters, and also between the latter and some of the Procuradores, many of the members of which Chamber have assembled in their house, although yesterday they adjourned until to-morrow. Fifty-one are necessary in order to form a house, and although the Vice-President has attended, a sufficient number has not been present.

A Proclamation in writing from the chief magistrate of the police has been stuck up at all the corners, stating that the Government has taken effective measures to put down a few revolters, who had attempted to disturb the public peace, and to destroy the Government of Isabel II. It further orders all the taverns to be closed at night-fall, and tells the inhabitants of Madrid that no thing is to be dreaded. Yet great alarm prevails, lest the revolt should not be put down before night, and fears are entertained as to the Urban Militia, who though they have not actively sided with the revolters, have in some places refused to fire on them as Liberals, and encouraged them by their shouts, while others actually conveyed bread and provisions to the gate of the Post-office for their use. Suspicion has also been thrown on the intention of some suspected Carlist Generals, who appear to wish that the publication should be delayed until after dusk; but the Government does not neglect all means of insuring tranquility. The old Constitutionalists circulated a report, which is not believed, that the revolt was caused by the battalion being persuaded that Llauder had called Canterac, who being a foreigner was disposed to obey implicitly all orders given, from the command of the army near Gibraltar in order by its means to proclaim Charles V.

4 O'CLOCK.

To the great satisfaction of the people of Madrid, this revolt has been put down. It appears that when this battalion discovered that the Urban Militia was not disposed to make common cause with them, the officers and sergeants, of which latter class a great number accompanied them, prepared, at the suggestion of Colonel La Minas, brother-in-law of Torrijos, an address to the Chamber of procuradores, praying the member to intercede with the Queen in their behalf, for "they having but lately arrived in Madrid, and having learned from public rumour as well as from well-informed sources, that their country's liberties were in danger, had in common with others sworn to protect them, and that, as such, they had complied with their oaths: whereas some perjured individuals of various corps had betrayed them—1st, into an act of insubordination; the 2d, into difficulties, in which they left them; they hoped her Majesty would treat them with lenity, for they were ready to shed their blood for the security of the Queen's throne, and would hasten to prove their eagerness to do so in the northern provinces."—*Times*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The meetings of this learned and distinguished corporation are always full of interest. The first evening party which took place on Monday night, and which we noticed yesterday, was more numerously attended and by more eminent persons than any of the preceding ones. The assemblage of the persons most remarkable in this country for their acquirements in, science and art is worthy of the rank which the College of Physicians deservedly maintains among our institutions. The only inconvenience attending it arose from the crowded state of the rooms, which prevented a large portion of the auditory from hearing the lecture of the President, Sir Henry Halford. We have stated its general purport. The following is an extract from one of its most interesting features: but we ask without the most distant wish to offend, is not the phraseology too silky for good taste? Praise, however much deserved, should be administered with a very delicate hand. Lavish panegyric is offensive to the high-minded, and painful to the modest; and even the dead should not be eulogized in a manner which would have been unpleasant to them when living:—

"Before the malady which termined only with the life of King George III. I would draw a veil, and not pause a moment even to express my regret that the mysterious wisdom of the Almighty saw it proper to afflict this just and pious sovereign with the loss of his reason. His Majesty had always looked upon his previous visitations of this dreadful calamity as trials of his faith and obedience; and one of his very latest hours of rational life was employed in dictating a letter to the Princess Amelia, which he directed in my presence and committed to my charge, to express his satisfaction that she had received the holy sacrament that morning, and had sought for comfort under her sufferings where only it could be found—in religion. The Princess died two days afterwards, and the King was bereft of his reason. But he is in peace!

"A kindred spirit to that of King George III. has lately left us, and has been received, we humbly hope, into the mansions of the blessed.

"The Duke of Glocester's disease was seated in the liver, and involved the stomach in so much irritability as incapacitated it for receiving the smallest supply of nourishment; his powers failed, therefore, and were unequal to the completion of those processes by which his enfeebled constitution attempted, in vain, to disengage itself from the malady, and to terminate it.

"As the brain was not affected, his mind was left at liberty to indulge its natural propensity to look into futurity, and to anticipate the fatal issue of the struggle of the body with the disease. With a hope then full of immortality, and with an entire confidence in the premises of the Gospel, the Duke easily detached himself from this world, *desired* to begin the life to come. Never, with all my converse with the dying, did I remark more calm resignation, or a warmer piety. The pain of separation was theirs only who hung over his sick bed; to every one of whom, and to those also who were dear to him at a distance, he bequeathed his blessing, leaving to us all the rich inheritance of his example.

"Upon the Duke of Gloucester's merit as a soldier it becomes not me to descant; but as a specimen of that bravery which belongs so remarkably to the House of Brunswick, I have it from the highest authority, that when the brigade which he commanded in Holland in the Revolutionary war was drawn up before the enemy, and could not restrain its fire until it might be given with the best effect, the Duke, that he might prevent it, stepped forth before his soldiers, and interposing himself between his own troops and the enemy, walked deliberately between the two armies.

"Of his conduct in civil life, let the University of Cambridge bear testimony to the prudence and to the spirit with which he defended its privileges in Parliament as its Chancellor. His memory will be cherished long by that learned body, I am persuaded and with a most respectful attachment.

"His private virtues, which gave a dignity and a grace to his interior and domestic habits, were manifested by the steadiness of his personal friendships, by his humane care of the poor in the neighbourhood of his residence, and by his patronage and protection of a thousand charitable institutions, and were recognized and assured by the manner of his departure from life; for, in the spirit of his prayer, 'he died the death of the righteous, and his last end was like theirs.'"—*Times, January 28.*

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

The return of Monsieur de Talleyrand to France, has created in all political circles there—and what circles are not political?—much the same kind of sensation as the known presence of an incorporeal spirit would among a congregation of blind bodied mortals. Such a subtle and unaccountable intelligence is attributed to him, that from the King on his throne to the mere newspaper speculator, all experience a boding flutter of apprehension at his very presence. He is considered as a sort of political magician, who holds in his hands the fate of Kings and Cabinets. Louis Philippe is supposed to acknowledge his supremacy, as that of astrologers was acknowledged by monarchs of old. In fact, there is a kind of superstition attached to his name; and the mingled dread, respect, and abhorrence which it inspires in France, is well depicted in a little production which Madame Sand, better known by her former name Madame Dudevant, has lately given to the world. We shall, therefore in the present article, borrow largely from this little production. Its authoress is well known in France as having written several very pleasing and successful romances, and as having, we are told, been formerly enthusiastically, and perhaps platonically, in love with Lord Byron. The paper to which we now allude, is written in a strain of thoughtful and sensitive morality, which pleases us much, and the opening of the dialogue, in which it consists, puts one in mind, if changed times will admit of the comparison, of the two shepherds in Virgil musing and moralizing on the manners of the great city Rome. With respect, however, to the vials of burning wrath, which the fair lady has thought proper to pour on the head of the hoary diplomatist, that, we confess, is not quite in the same spirit. Yet will we undertake to justify it also; Monsieur de Talleyrand has shrouded his real character—if a different one he have from that which is usually attributed to him—so carefully in silence and in mystery, his ways have been so subterraneau—his tread so stealthy and noiseless—his agency so potent, and his means so invisible; if we have seen his hand, we have seen nothing but his hand; that what appears of his character is, to say the best of it, enigmatical, and forms a back ground from which only the darkest portrait can fittingly stand out. Acts which shun the light, we very fairly conclude, belong to darkness; and so we leave intrigues, great and little, without pity, to their fate—to all the exaggerations which fancy may add to their real baseness. We, however, have formed a somewhat different appreciation of Monsieur de Talleyrand's character from Sand. To us there appears in it nothing mysterious or unaccountable. Brought up to calling in which forms are essentials, and in which the art of imposing stands in the place of truth, thence plunged into a revolution which professed to tear away all imposition and disguises, and to bring naked realities alone into action—and finding this also illusion, it is no matter of wonder that he should have come to the conclusion, that what men call truth and virtue are mere phantoms, and exist not, that life is a great game, and that the best player is the best man. Thinking thus of him, we think Monsieur de Talleyrand holds a high place only in a very second-rate order of mind. He has sagacity enough not to be deceived by the sanguine credulity and generous hopes which delude others. He sees through these, and sees them to be vain. And this exemption from the influences which move the multitude, gives him his superiority over them. His impassability is the secret source of his clear-sightedness and his power. But he has *not* sagacity to perceive that shows and illusions of good, the wildest and most extravagant that ever made men act like madmen or idiots, could not exist if they had not their deep sources in truths which agitate before they are apprehended. These are the indicators of truth's whereabouts, and vibrate, like the diviner's rod, over the spot where secret treasure lies buried. Thus the absurdities and horrors of superstition proved the existence of religious verity, and preceded its manifestation. To be arrested, however, by such a consideration as this, supposes in the mind an abstract love of truth; and this Monsieur de Talleyrand has not. He sees only, and that with the acutest perspicacity, that which is palpable and above ground, and denies the rest. But denies it with so perfect a faith, that he has become of old a privileged being, out of the influence of delusion, and also out of the sphere of truth, duping others, yet still more deeply duped himself, by denying the *ultimate* aim and tendency of those very delusions which enable him to dupe them. Such characters as his are the natural product of a revolution, which put all crude, but in a metaphysical sense true, ideas, rudely to a violent test. The experiment failing, men inevitably fell into unbelief, and became cold, selfish, disenchanted beings, regarding nothing as important but their own personal interests, because believing in nothing but in material existence. Of all the effects of revolution accomplished, this perhaps is the worst—that it blasts hope, and meets every moral and spiritual truth with constant negation. Out of it arises the denying fiend, "*der geist der stets verneint.*" It makes Talleyrands of every grade of intellect.

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and calls forth such indignant invectives as follow from outraged believers in virtue.

"Wherefore then do we live," exclaimed he, seating himself, with a sudden movement, on the stone bench in front of the chateau. "What profit is there in our lives? What noble use do we make of our faculties? What then is virtue? Is it a stagnant marsh, or an impetuous river; the buried diamond, or the bursting lava, shrouding its brilliancy from the light, or shedding intolerable splendours over the world."

"In none of these things is virtue imaged," replied I. "I would rather liken it to the little rivulet proceeding from the peaceful grotto, giving moisture to verdant meadows, to plants which embalm the air, and to flowers which enamel the earth. Virtue, mind you, is not genius it is goodness. You who are so ambitious, look at that place, think of him who inhabits it, and tell me, are you not reconciled to your lot?"

"Hideous consolation!" responded my friend.

"Patience, patience," I resumed, "do not believe it is apathy which makes me counsel contentment. When one can prevent crime, it is mean and cowardly to wash one's hands like Pilate. But tell me, how many Messiahs are there born every century? Are you not alarmed and indignant at the number of redeemers and legislators who pretend to the throne of the moral world? Instead of seeking a guide, and listening thirstily to the inspired word, the whole human race seems rushing to the pulpit and the rostrum. All would be instructors; all know better, speak better, reason better, than those who have preceded them. Yet all this confused murmur over our heads and around us, is nothing but the echo of vain words and sonorous declarations, in which the heart and intelligence seek in vain for any ray of warmth or light. All the elements of force and activity are abroad, and in disarray, and are only stopped and paralysed in their career by their mutual shock. How many calamities go to procure one benefit! The promised regeneration is seen only through a vista of crime, and the instruments by which it is to be worked out are men who lose all their personal virtue in the task. Let us not adventure our little stock of virtue on that raging sea, in which so many consciences have perished, so many principles have made shipwreck. Are you not seized with an invincible disgust, a secret horror, for active life, in front of that chateau, where so many unclean projects, so many compact scoundrelisms, brood and germinate in the silence of the night? Know you not that the man resides there, who, for sixty years, has been playing with nations and crowns as at a game of chess! Who knows but that this man, the first time he sat before a table in the public service, had an honest resolution in his head, and a noble sentiment in his heart?"

"Never," cried my friend; "profane not integrity by such a thought. That lip, like a cat's drawn up, and clinging to the gums, that other lip, like a satyr's large and falling; a mixture of dissimulation and lasciviousness those soft and well-rounded lineaments, marking suppleness of character; that dangerous fold on a prominent forehead, that arrogant nose, with that reptile look; so many contrasts on a human physiognomy, reveal a man born for great vice and little actions. Never has the heart of this man felt the warmth of a generous emotion; never has a frank idea traversed his laborious head; that man is an exception in nature, a monstrosity so rare, that the human race, even in despising him, has contemplated him with a stupid admiration. I will defy you to abase yourself even to the most extraordinary of his talents!"

Here my friend stopped with an air ironically joyous, and after a few moments' silence resumed—"When I think of the thoughts which have engaged us in this place, almost under the windows of the greatest impostor in the universe, we, poor children of solitude, all of whose dreams all of whose cares, are to spread virtuous sentiments and make them contagious, I feel an inclination to laugh at ourselves. Here we are almost weeping for tenderness over the human race, which knows us not, and if it did, would repulse us with contumely, should we attempt to preach to it our doctrines; whilst it bows down and prostrates itself under the intellectual power of those who detest and despise it. Contemplate a moment the pale immovable face of this old palace! Listen and look; all is sombre and silent. It seems as if we were in a burying-ground. Yet fifty persons at least inhabit that wing. There are but some few of its windows barely lighted. Not the slightest noise betrays the whereabouts of the master, his society or his suite. What order, what respect, what gloom presides over his little empire. The doors open and shut without noise. The valets come and go without awakening an echo by their tread under these mysterious arches. Their service seems to be done by enchantment. Look at that window, a little better lighted than the others, through which you may see the uncertain spectre of a white statue; that is the dining-room. There are assembled, sportsmen, artists, brilliant women, men of fashion, and all which France possesses the most exquisite in elegance and grace. But do you hear from this assembly a song, a laugh, or raised sound of a single voice, attesting the presence of man? I would wager even that they avoid each other's looks lest a thought should circulate under ceilings which canopy silence, mystery, and secret dread. Not a valet dares sneeze, not a dog dares to bark in this place. Does it not seem to you that the air around their Moorish towers is more sonorous than in any other spot of the earth? But hark! I think I hear the roll of a carriage over the fine sand of the court. It is the master returning. Eleven o'clock has just struck. It is impossible to conceive a life more regular, a diet more strictly observed, an existence more avariciously distributed than that of this octogenarian fox. Go and ask him if he believes himself so necessary to the conservation of the human race, that he so anxiously watches over his own. Go and tell him that twenty times a-day you are on the verge of despair, from the fear of remaining unprofitable to your fellow creatures, and that you are alarmed, and care-stricken at the idea of living without virtue, and you will see him smile like a prostitute to whom a pious virgin might confess the languidness of her prayer, or her distraction during the divine service. Ask by what occupations, by what good actions, his day is filled up. His people will tell you that he rises at eleven o'clock, and gives four hours to his toilet, in the vain attempt to impart some appearance of life to his marble face, which dissimulation has petrified even more than age. At three o'clock you will be told he takes the air in his carriage, attended by his physician, driving up and down the solitary alleys of his immense park. At five o'clock the most scientific and succulent dinner which can be prepared in France, is served up to him. His cook, is in his own sphere, a personage as rare, as profound, and as much admired as himself. After this repast, of which every course is announced by a flourish of trumpets, the prince gives a few minutes to his family and his little court. Every exquisite word, emanating in pity from his lips, has the effect of binding the person to whom it is addressed double. A canonized saint would not inspire more veneration in a community of *dévots*. As the night falls the prince again enters his carriage with his physician, for a second promenade. He has just now returned; you see the light just appearing at his window in that retired apartment, which is guarded by his lackey, in his absence, with an affectation of mystery as solemn as it is ridiculous. He will now be deeply at work till five o'clock in the morning. At work!—Oh, moon, rise not yet, hide thy timid ray behind the black horizon of the forest;—river, suspend thy course slow and feeble as it is;—leaves, tremble not on the foreheads of the trees;—all nature, be mute and motionless, like the stone of a sepulchre—for the genius of man awakes—the most skilful and important of the princes of the earth is about to bend over a table, and by the light of his lamp, in the depth of his cabinet, like Jupiter from the height of Olympus, to move the world by the contraction of his brows!

"But what, then, has this astonishing man produced by sixty years of assiduous vigils and unremitting labours? What has brought the representatives of all the powers of the earth into his cabinet? What important services have all the sovereigns who have possessed and lost the crown of France, for half a century, received from him? Wherefore that unaccountable terror on which he walks, as on a soft carpet, through an host of difficulties and dangers? What revolutions has he effected or paralysed? What sanguinary wars, what public calamities, what scandalous exactions, has he hindered? How has he been so necessary, this voluptuous hypocrite, to all our kings, from the haughty conqueror to the bigoted *dévot* that they have imposed upon us the shame and the disgrace of his elevation. Napoleon, in his contempt, branded him with a soldier's metaphor, full of energetic cynicism; and Charles X., in his days of orthodoxy said—in a whisper be it understood—'*after all, he is a married priest!*' But has he stayed them in their terrible falls, these masters whom he has alternately flattered and betrayed? Where are his benefits? Where are his works? No one knows. No one can, will, or dare, declare what titles this inevitable statesman possesses to power and to glory: his most brilliant actions are enveloped in impenetrable clouds. His genius exists only in silence and imposture. What shameful turpitude does the diplomatic mantle cover!"

"And what do you say," cried I, "to the imbecility of the nation which suffers this infamy, and allows its name, its honour, and its blood, to be opposed to shameful contracts, which it is completely ignorant of? *Do* you still desire to act a part on the political theatre?"

"The more my fellow-men are abased," replied my friend, "the greater desire I feel to exalt them. I am not discouraged. But let me indulge in my indignation against this impenetrable man, who has moved us all about at his will, like pawns upon his chess-board, and would not devote the great power he has possessed to our advancement. Let me curse this enemy of the human race, who has had possession of the world, only to heap up a fortune, satisfy his vices, and impose upon his despoiled dupes the debasing esteem of his iniquitous talents. The benefactors of humanity die in exile or on the cross, but thou, old vulture, bald, and gorged, will die in thy nest slowly and unwillingly; and as death crowns all men of celebrity with a mild forgiving halo, thy vices and baseness will be quickly forgotten, and thy talents and seductions alone remembered. Oh man of impostures and spells, scourge of mankind, whom the ruler of the universe kicked into the world like a limping Vulcan, there to forge incessantly unknown arms at the bottom of inaccessible caverns, thou wilt have nothing to sap at the great day of judgment. Thou wilt not even be interrogated. The Creator who has refused thee a soul, will never demand an account of thy sentiments and passions."

"But see! a window is opening. It is the Prince's."

"How!" said my friend, lowering his voice, "do corpses feel to warm? Do marbles need to respire the evening air? What are those two white heads which advance as if to regard the moon? It is the Prince and his—how shall I call him? for I will not profane the name of *friend*, on which Monsieur de M. prides himself before servants and subalterns. Besides, it is a title which he would not permit him as if to assume in the presence of his master; for *he* would sneer at all expressions which represent sentiments. To make use, then, of a term of their calling, I will denominate M. de M. an *attaché* of the Prince, although his functions consist merely in admiring and writing down in an album all the *bon mots* which for forty years have issued from that incomparable mouth. I will give you one as an example. '*Distrust always a first impulse, and never yield to it, for it is almost always good.*' But listen to that sepulchral note: which, then of the two philosophers has spoken? But, no; I am wrong; it is the cry of the screech-owl flying from the forest. Good! Scream louder, bird of ill omen, proclaimer, of funerals.....

Ah, Monseigneur, there is a voice which you cannot frighten back into the throat of the insulter. Do you hear that brutal burden of church-yards, which respects nothing, and which dares to tell such a man as you that all men die, without adding the *almost* of the court preacher?"

"Your indignation is bitter," said I, "and your anger cruel. If this man could hear us, this is the way in which I would address him—'May God prolong your days, unfortunate old man! Meteors on the point of returning to eternal night! Light which fate has launched over the world, not to conduct men to good, but to lead them astray in an endless labyrinth of intrigue and ambition! In impenetrable designs, heaven refused you that mysterious ray which men call the soul: that pale but pure reflection of the Divinity, that lightning which brightens at times before our eyes, and gives us intimations of immortal hopes; that soft and penetrating warmth which re-animates from time to time our flagging spirits; that vague and sublime love, that holy emotion, which melts us with delicious tears; that religious terror which makes us hate evil with all the energies of our nature. Being, without a name, thou wert furnished with an immense brain, and with senses greedy and delicate; the absence of something unknown and divine, which makes us men, made thee greater than the first among us, and more little than the lowest of us all. Infirm, thou hast trampled upon men healthy and robust; the most vigorous virtue, the strongest organization, were before thee only as a fragile reed; thou hast domineered over beings more noble than thyself; that which failed thee of their grandeur made thine own, and thou art now upon the border of the tomb, which will be hollow and cold as thy petrified heart. Beyond this gaping sepulchre there is nothing for thee, not the hope, nor perhaps the desire, of another life.

"Unhappy old man; the horror of the last moment will be such that it may perhaps expiate some of the misdeeds thou hast committed. Thine approach was fatal, thy look fascinated, it is said, like that of the viper. Thy breath was like the breeze of an April morning, which withers buds and flowers, and scatters them at the feet of the attristed trees. Thy words besmeared hope and innocence from the foreheads of the men who approached thee. How many spring promises hast thou blasted; how many holy confidences and lovely chimeras hast thou trodden under foot? How many honest men has thou depraved? How many consciences vitiated or destroyed? Well then! if the enjoyments of thine old age are confined to the satisfaction of vanity, or to the rarest enjoyments of a palled epicurism, eat, eat, old man, and respire the incense of flattery with the odour of thy repast. Who can envy thee thy lot, or wish thee a worse! For our parts, we pity thee as much for having lived as for having to die; and we pray that on thy bed of death, the adieus of thy family, or the fears of some faithful servant, awaken not, at the last moment, a movement of sensibility, and that no spark of affection, till then unfelt, be struck from that stone which has served thee for an heart. We pray that thine eye moisten not, nor thy pulse beat quick, that love, hope, regret, or grief, may not impart a first and last flutter to thy frame, and that thou mayst be consigned to the humid bowels of the earth, without having felt on its surface the warmth of sensibility, or the inspiration of life. May not despair show its dreadful form at the dying couch; may not thy last words reproach the God in whom thou believest not!"

We shall neither attempt to censure, nor justify, more than we have already done, the above rather invectives against one who is certainly perfectly insensible to them himself. We have cited the passages chiefly because they give a faithful, though satirical description, of the person and some of the domestic habits of Monsieur de Talleyrand, which cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. From the same motives, we inform them, that one of the peculiarities of this mighty potentate of diplomacy is the immense quantity of spectacles he uses. There is always from seventy to eighty pair lying about his room, so that he may always put his hand, upon them, without having to incommode his unwieldy person by referring to his pocket. Report does not say whether these supplementary organs of sight are adapted severally to the particular persons and subjects he may have to look into, but forming the *entourage* of such a being they look rather like familiar spirits to assist the mental vision, than common glasses to aid the outward optics; and when they bestride his puzzling features, fascinating and revolting,—jacobinism, perfect craft, and Voltairian refinement, and malice combined,—they certainly do give a most baffling cast to his countenance, which seems to be shrouding its own expression whilst reading intently the secret thoughts of others. Since his arrival in Paris, some pungent sayings have been recorded of him. It was recollected of Bassano, whilst he was three days minister, that when he was secretary to Napoleon, Talleyrand had said of him, on hearing that the Emperor had lost all his baggage, "*Alas, poor Maret! he is gone then at last.*" The saying revealed to the French people, both the incapacity of Bassano, and the kind of passive executor of his will which it suited Louis Philippe to appoint as his minister. Of the Duke of Wellington he has lately said, what has already been mentioned, but what will bear repetition from its justness, "*That of capable men he was the most capable.*" We will not say what he has said of the Whigs;—certainly, they have been as tersely, though not quite so flatteringly, appreciated. Of Lord Palmerston, especially, he has spoken with such caustic scorn, that we verily believe, if we should record any of his sentents or sneers, they would burn a hole in the pocket (where his heart is) of that ex "*valet de place.*"—*Blackwood's Magazine for July.*

DEATH OF MR. MALTHUS.

Few men have obtained greater celebrity as political economists than the Rev. Mr. Malthus, whose death it is our duty to communicate to our readers. The work on Population took a strong hold of the public, and ever since its appearance the doctrines he advanced have more or less entered into all speculations with regard to the condition and future prospects of mankind. He is also the author of various tracts on the Corn Laws, &c., and a work on Political Economy; but these publications did not add much to his reputation. He committed the capital blunder of supposing that a glut could exist in all commodities at the same time, which amounts to a positive contradiction in terms.

With respect to the great work on Population, it appeared first as a moderate-sized octavo, in answer to the extravagant views of perfectability advanced by Mr. Godwin and others. It was next published as a quarto, with great additions. Several succeeding editions were also greatly altered.

Mr. Malthus has neither correctly expounded the doctrine of population, nor done justice to the many able modern writers, who, long before the appearance of his work, advanced opinions on the subject similar to his own. He has uniformly placed the tendency of our species to increase beyond their means of subsistence under a somewhat gloomy aspect. It is, however, to this tendency that we are indebted for all our advancement in civilization. The ingenuity of individuals is sharpened by necessity to escape the evils of poverty, and mechanical inventions of all kinds, whereby man has obtained such a wonderful power over the material world, are the result. Besides, he has not done sufficient justice to the power of habit over mankind. When habit has once made certain commodities necessary to a people, they will not willingly forego the enjoyment of them. And we find, in fact, that except in the few cases in which the natural order of things has been deranged by absurd legislation, the history of any given society has been, in general, that of progressive amelioration in the condition of the great body of the people. The labouring Englishman of our days commands a far greater share of the necessaries and luxuries of life than the labourer of a century back. The fear of sinking stimulates to invention, and every addition thereby made to the enjoyments of mankind, enlarges their notions of what they ought to obtain, and becomes then a point from which further advances are made.

The doctrine of population is, in fact, the revival of an old doctrine. The old English writers seem to have had constantly present to them the danger of multiplication beyond the means of subsistence. Sir Matthew Hale, in his Primitive Originations of Mankind, may be referred to with profit on the subject. Ortes, an Italian Economist, and several French writers, and Townshend among ourselves, before Malthus, laid down the doctrine in a less exceptionable form. Justus Moesor, a German, in a work of essays published about the middle of last century, complained of the modern notion of the strength of a nation being in the ratio of its population, and endeavoured to show that, from the remotest periods, all the nations of European origin had constantly endeavoured to repress population, by restrictions of various kinds, direct and indirect.

Mr. Malthus principally indebted for his celebrity to the period when his work first appeared.

Mr. Malthus was beloved by all who had the advantage of knowing him. He was, in truth, a most amiable and accomplished gentleman.—*Morning Chronicle, Jan.* 1.

Miscellanea.

A City correspondent says the offer for the advertising the names appended to the City address to His Majesty, which appears in *The Times* this day, was first made to the *Herald*. That paper asked 180 guineas, which was objected to. *The Times* was then applied to that paper asked 100 guineas only, and obtained the enticing *morceau*—*True Sun*. We have no wish to speak harshly, but our contemporary should have made some inquiry before he published two falsehoods on the information of perhaps an anonymous correspondent. The advertisement was sent to *The Times*, not *after* but *before* its communication to the *Herald*. What the *Herald* charged, we have not any right to inquire; our charge, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, (which certainly was not one to excite selfish considerations) was less than our ordinary charge; but the sum charged was not 100 guineas, but 240 guineas.

ROME, DEC. 11.—It is reported that Don Miguel will again quit us to take up his residence at Genoa or at Nice, because the climate of Rome does not agree with him. Others believe that it is a mere pretext to take a journey to the North. We are inundated with foreign coin, especially from France and Germany, sent here by speculators for the new coin of good alloy just issued by the Papal Government. For this reason the Treasurer, M. Tosi, has just published a tariff relative to foreign coin. The cold of winter has set in. We have recently experienced a slight shock of an earthquake, which was more sensibly felt in the neighbourhood of Albano.

YORKSHIRE HUSSARS.—Colonel the Earl de Grey has issued a regimental order to the members of this corps, in which he begs to assure them that he has not accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, without deeply considering how it would affect him as Commander of the Yorkshire Hussars. He feels confident that no difficulty can arise, and that he will be able to give the same attention to the regimental business and to attend the annual meetings in the same way he has hitherto done. His Lordship states that an imperious sense of duty has compelled him to serve his Sovereign in another and new capacity, but the duties of that office will be much lightened by a feeling that they do not separate him from the object of his earliest and fondest affection.

EVER-BEARING RASPBERRY.—The fruit is known to agriculturists out of the state, and we suspect even those with our borders know scarce more. The only plants in this neighbourhood are in the garden of Nicholas Longworth, Esq., to whom we are indebted for the following description of the plant:—"In the latter part of October, 1832, I met in a garden in Warren county (among the Shakers) with rasberry plants in full bearing, and on inquiry learned they were a native fruit of the south, found near Lake Erie. The fruit resembles the common native blackberry, but is larger and finer. I introduced a few roots into my garden, and find them constant bearers from June until destroyed by frost. The fruit is produced in large clusters; the wood continuing to grow through the season, and the buds of the new shoots throwing out fresh blossoms. It is more decidedly a constant bearer than any kind of fruit I have seen. Our monthly strawberries are abundant bearers in June, but for the balance of the season their produce is so small as to be scarce worth the trouble of gathering. The raspberry is a constant and abundant bearer, except for two months in the summer, when, if the weather be very hot and dry, the produce is less."—*Cincinnati*,—(America) *Chronicle*.

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